

The National Tribune's 10th Contest

Last Call—Closes This Week.

This will be a short contest, and will not be "boomed" to any great extent. The season is unfavorable too—a great many will stay out on account of hot weather. But let us remind sagacious contestants of this: The fewer the contestants, the better the chances of winning.

In many respects this is the most favorable contest we have offered, and we hope the reader of these lines will have good luck. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

While The National Tribune Guessing Contests are not as large as some that are much advertised, the absolute fairness and openness that have characterized them have made them very popular. Fewer people engage in these contests, therefore the chances of winning are better than to engage in a contest in which many thousands take part.

This point is often overlooked.

Terms of this Contest.

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for Monday, September 28, 1903. Send in guesses to arrive in Washington on or before September 27, 1903.

The first prize will be won by the nearest guess. The second prize and up to the 100th by the next nearest guesses in the order named. If more than one guess makes the same winning the prize will be divided.

No owners or employees of The National Tribune, nor any of their relatives, are allowed to guess.

Regular Prizes.

1st prize	\$1,000
2d prize	500
3d prize	400
4th prize	200
5th prize	100
6th prize	100
7th prize	100
8th prize	100
9th prize	100
10th prize	100
Next 10 prizes each	50
Next 10 prizes each	30
Next 10 prizes each	20
Next 60 prizes each	10

Bulls-Eye Prize, \$5,000.

This prize of \$5,000 will be awarded for the exact guess.

Consolation Prizes, \$100, \$50 and \$50.

These prizes will be awarded to the three contestants who, failing to win regular prizes, have made the most guesses during the contest.

Price of Guesses.

All money and guesses sent will be duly acknowledged.

2 Guesses for	\$1.00
5 " " "	2.00
10 " " "	3.00
20 " " "	4.00
40 " " "	5.00

(The purchaser of \$5 worth of guesses gets less than a guess.)

For the money spent in the purchase of guesses the purchaser can have full subscription or advertising coupons, valid during the year 1903. The subscription coupons are good for new subscribers. The advertising coupons are good for new advertising, and are not transferable to advertising agents.

Special Feature.

The special feature of this contest is the liberal allowance of guesses. The guesses alone will make the money; besides, the coupons provide a way of getting the money back, whether a prize is won or not.

Awarding the Prizes.

The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury will determine who are entitled to prizes. A list of the awards, giving the names of winners and the guesses they made, will be mailed to every contestant. Any contestant will have two weeks in which to claim a prize in case a mistake has been made against him. By this plan the contestants themselves practically award the prizes. At the end of two weeks the prizes will be paid, and no claim can then be considered.

"Close" Guessing.

Following were the Treasury Receipts for Mondays of September last year:

Monday, Sept. 8	\$2,328,742.12
Monday, Sept. 15	\$2,360,503.02
Monday, Sept. 22	\$1,907,593.68
Monday, Sept. 29	\$2,373,122.84

Will they be greater, or less, or about the same, this year, for Monday, Sept. 28? You can guess it as close as anybody else. Having a number of guesses, you can make some higher, some lower, and some about the same, and thus feel confident of a prize.

During this year, from January to September, the Monthly Treasury Receipts have run about the same as last year.

A Good Investment.

The investment of \$5, or even a much larger sum, for these guesses is regarded favorably by many shrewd business men. The coupons that go with the deal enable them to get their money back, so that the possibilities of the large gain presented by winning a big prize actually cost nothing. A contest that is absolutely fair and that is restricted to a comparatively few people like this one offers better chances of gain than investments in bonds, stocks and speculative ventures generally.

Answers to Questions.

The term of this contest being short, there will be little time for correspondence; therefore we will try to frame such questions as we think will be asked, and print the answers, as follows:

Q. If I send \$10, or \$20, how many guesses would I get and how many coupons? For \$10 you would get 128 guesses, and 40 coupons. For \$20 you would get double—256 guesses and 80 coupons, and so on.

Q. After making the first \$5 deal, can I make as many deals as I please, being allowed 64 guesses for each deal? Yes.

Q. For the credit I have with you and some coupons I have on hand can I have guesses in this new contest? No. It would be an easy way for The National Tribune to settle; but if we did this the present contest that we all like so much. We must treat all alike. Cash deals are the only kind of deals that secure guesses.

Q. Do the cents of the Treasury Receipts have to be guessed? Cents will be counted in this contest, but guesses sent in without cents will be accepted.

Q. Can I have books for a deal in this contest? No. Our book stock is low, and very soon we would disappoint many friends by being unable to fill orders—a good reason to leave out books in this contest. The feature of this contest is that the guesses alone are worth the money. Giving coupons that are good for subscriptions and advertising simply provides a way for those who will sell them of getting their money back—whether they win a prize or not.

Q. Can I win without having my name and address printed in the paper? Yes; but we much prefer printing the winners' list in full.

Lucky



Pennsylvanians.

During the past four years The National Tribune has shared profits with its patrons, and those who become such, in the form of Guessing Contests. These contests have been successful in securing for some others, into pure speculative ventures. They are actual awards for skill and good judgment, and no more harmful than guessing at the weather. They lend a little animation and excitement to the prosy work of doing something for the paper, and the prizes, we know, often contribute to the well being and happiness of our friends and neighbors.

Prizes have been well distributed to every State and Territory. We print this week a list of prizes that have gone to Pennsylvania. Perhaps the reader of these lines may know some of these winners:

PENNSYLVANIA WINNERS.

\$15. John McNevin, Altoona, Pa.	\$25. Wm. H. Harding, Scranton, Pa.
\$30. L. Knott, 1518 13th avenue, Altoona, Pa.	\$25. J. Milton Snyder, Stroudsburg, Pa.
\$200. N. E. Schooner and George Simons, Austintown, Pa.	\$15. S. P. Smith, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
\$25. David Clarkson, Austintown, Pa.	\$10. Charles Gable, Shrewsbury, Pa.
\$25. J. M. Hess, Berwick, Pa.	\$100. S. H. St. John, Salford, Pa.
\$25. J. M. Thompson, Big Run, Pa.	\$100. P. P. Signatus, Stateford, Pa.
\$25. Wm. H. Smith, Burlington, Pa.	\$15. C. E. Henshaw, Thompson, Pa.
\$40. Wash. Winton, Centerville, Pa.	\$80. H. P. Cross, Uniontown, Pa.
\$20. P. J. Kline, Coopersburg, Pa.	\$50. H. P. Cross, Uniontown, Pa.
\$40. W. A. Street, Corry, Pa.	\$50. Levi Francis, Uniontown, Pa.
\$20. John H. Campbell, Cowan, Union Co., Pa.	\$50. Uriah Kleiser, Uniontown, Pa.
\$25. Daniel Shock, Claysburg, Pa.	\$10. Mrs. John W. Hoffman, Williamsport, Pa.
\$10. Frank Leonard, Claysville, Pa.	\$60.66. D. C. Gray, Wattsburg, Pa.
\$10. D. W. Dale, Daleville, Pa.	\$240. G. H. Bates, Youngsville, Pa.
\$25. John McConaughy, Darlington, Pa.	\$25. G. H. Bates, Youngsville, Pa.
\$25. Paul Marold, Danvers, Pa.	
\$20. A. C. Culbertson, Edinboro, Pa.	
\$30. Helen Dundon, Edinboro, Pa.	
\$1,000. Mrs. Frank Pulling, Edinboro, Pa.	
\$30. Harry E. Culbertson, Edinboro, Pa.	
\$62.50. B. F. Barras, Ford City, Pa.	
\$60. George W. Scott, Franklin, Pa.	
\$50. L. Osterweil, Greensburg, Pa.	
\$20. J. C. McIlhenny, Greenville, Pa.	
\$25. Lewis Grum, Greenville, Pa.	
\$50. Wm. Ulrich, Harrisburg, Pa.	
\$50. John Bennett, Indiana, Pa.	
\$100. W. J. Wambough, Jamonville, Pa.	
\$40. A. E. Herick, Jamestown, Pa.	
\$20. Chas. E. Foringer, Kaylor, Pa.	
\$40. J. W. Blair, Lawtonham, Pa.	
\$20. L. D. Pross, Lewisburg, Pa.	
\$125. W. H. Parcells, Mt. Dora, Lewisburg, Pa.	
\$370. S. H. Bentz, Lebanon, Pa.	
\$25. H. W. Elder, Lock Haven, Pa.	
\$25. A. H. Huber, Lock Haven, Pa.	
\$25. W. T. Bowles, Lock Haven, Pa.	
\$20. W. W. Ross, Martinsville, Pa.	
\$25. J. B. Lingle, Middletown, Pa.	
\$57.50. David Brink, Millburg, Pa.	
\$100. J. H. Hulse, Millburg, Pa.	
\$140. J. E. Monroe, Mt. Morris, Pa.	
\$25. Oliver Graham, Mt. Morris, Pa.	
\$100. H. Jacques, Muncie, Pa.	
\$100. J. H. Hulse, Muncie, Pa.	
\$50. Chris Bonner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
\$60. John Bender, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.	
\$30. B. H. Huber, Pine Grove, Pa.	
\$15. Howard E. Stoner, 605 W. Philadelphia st., York, Pa.	
\$25. Edward Wood, Rogersville, Pa.	
\$50. Wm. Boyd, Smith's Ferry, Pa.	
\$20. E. W. St. John, Schuylkill, Pa.	
\$100. J. M. Wiant, St. Charles, Clarion, Pa.	
\$20. R. F. Randolph, Sharon, Pa.	

Treasury Receipts.

Following will be found the United States Treasury Receipts for Mondays from August of last year to the present time. These are printed to aid the judgment of contestants in making guesses at what the Treasury receipts will be for Monday, Sept. 28, 1903.

YEAR 1902	
Monday, Aug. 4	\$2,205,443.24
Monday, Aug. 11	1,859,893.86
Monday, Aug. 18	2,005,739.67
Monday, Aug. 25	2,341,816.05
Monday, Sept. 1	2,328,742.12
Monday, Sept. 8	2,360,503.02
Monday, Sept. 15	1,907,593.68
Monday, Sept. 22	2,373,122.84
Monday, Oct. 6	1,803,042.22
Monday, Oct. 13	1,802,744.02
Monday, Oct. 20	2,340,143.43
Monday, Oct. 27	2,381,848.02
Monday, Nov. 3	2,410,324.85
Monday, Nov. 10	2,371,808.41
Monday, Nov. 17	2,012,237.13
Monday, Nov. 24	2,220,805.73
Monday, Dec. 1	2,284,649.05
Monday, Dec. 8	2,388,892.80
Monday, Dec. 15	2,277,657.48
Monday, Dec. 22	2,113,253.57
Monday, Dec. 29	1,639,945.73

YEAR 1903.	
Monday, Jan. 5	2,502,239.28
Monday, Jan. 12	1,782,219.46
Monday, Jan. 19	2,005,143.43
Monday, Jan. 26	2,341,816.05
*Monday, Feb. 2	4,968,626.03
Monday, Feb. 9	1,956,106.41
Monday, Feb. 16	2,508,210.96
Monday, March 2	1,979,739.47
Monday, March 9	2,347,980.22
Monday, March 16	2,714,125.52
Monday, March 23	2,243,122.35
Monday, March 30	2,190,115.72
Monday, April 6	2,225,406.44
Monday, April 13	2,108,776.77
Monday, April 20	2,862,174.70
Monday, April 27	2,369,805.73
Monday, May 4	2,207,478.88
Monday, May 11	2,075,904.15
Monday, May 18	2,319,585.30
Monday, May 25	2,102,019.93
Monday, June 1	2,714,019.92
Monday, June 8	2,597,204.68
Monday, June 15	2,239,155.77
Monday, June 22	1,834,153.72
Monday, June 29	2,182,715.21
Monday, July 6	3,505,976.60
Monday, July 13	2,171,344.20
Monday, July 20	2,297,969.96
Monday, July 27	1,792,321.91
Monday, Aug. 3	2,161,107.43
Monday, Aug. 10	2,000,389.19
Monday, Aug. 17	1,995,719.15
Monday, Aug. 24	2,180,717.14
Monday, Aug. 31	2,158,857.81

If you make a deal that entitles you to more than 64 guesses, write the additional guesses on letter paper, about 40 to 64 guesses on each page. Write on one side of paper only.

1903.

From Log Cabin to White House.

There has been published a beautiful lithographic chart of Lincoln's life. In the upper left-hand corner is a picture of the great martyred President, and on the right a fine picture of the White House. Below are facsimiles of addresses delivered at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg, in Lincoln's own hand writing, and his letter to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, the mother of five sons who died in the Union army. These are everywhere recognized as masterpieces of English composition, and are so studied in the colleges. They are also the highest expressions of American patriotism and sincere feeling.

SANTO DOMINGO AND HAITI.

Social and Political Aspect of the Two Negro Republics of the Lesser Antilles.

By M. E. CHARTIER.

There are so many revolutions in the Republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti that it is very hard to keep track of their Presidents. In fact, very little is known about these two interesting Governments, which are managed by the negro race with the absolute exception of the white man, who is not even allowed to acquire property in the island.

Although Santo Domingo represents the Spanish element of the island, while Haiti is French, the language spoken in each Republic, the fact remains that both peoples may be considered as a unit. In fact, since the French Convention in 1793 granted independence to the negro slaves of the Colonies of France, the history of Santo Domingo and Haiti has been intimately connected, the final secession occurring only in 1843, when the two Republics were separated by an imaginary frontier, shifted for themselves, one retaining the French language when the other officially adopted Spanish.

It may be in order to recall that the planters of the island of Haiti were opposed to the measure granting freedom to their negro slaves; and Napoleon himself, at the suggestion of Josephine (herself a Creole from La Martinique), had decreed that he was First Consul to repeal the decree of emancipation. He sent an army corps to Haiti in charge of Gen. Leclerc, his brother-in-law. This army corps was composed of troops which had formerly served under Napoleon, of whom Napoleon was jealous, and it has been claimed by some that the future Emperor of France took advantage of the opportunity to get rid of soldiers who could not be trusted on the eve of the coup d'état which he contemplated. Whatever may have been Napoleon's motives, the campaign undertaken by Gen. Leclerc proved very disastrous. He met defeat after defeat at the hands of Toussaint-Louverture, whom he could only subdue through treachery; yellow fever did the rest. From that time the negroes have enjoyed full sway, and have since been responsible for their present political, social and economical condition.

A most remarkable thing about Haiti and Santo Domingo alike is that their rulers (all of them) are tyrants (all) have always repeatedly tried to usurp the power intrusted to them, either in proclaiming themselves Emperors or in proclaiming in office through a dictatorship. For instance, Gen. Leclerc, who was made of himself an Emperor under the name of Jacques I. The most notorious one, however, proved to be Souleuvre, or Faustin I., as he chose to call himself. Souleuvre's ideal was to be Napoleon the Great. To accomplish his purpose, he had to organize an army; and this he did after a fashion which prevails today to a large extent. Any one who has visited Santo Domingo or Haiti may vouch for the fact that the armies of the two Republics have an unlimited number of Generals, but very few Corporals or privates; hence, the gorgeousness of the uniforms, which are almost as elaborate and ridiculous to-day as they were in Souleuvre's time. Just think of the astonishment of a French officer who inspected the troops of Faustin I. at Port-au-Prince, when he read the inscription on the uniforms: "The Emperor of the Republic of Haiti, Generalissimo, Marshal of France, etc., etc." The shakos had been made in Marseilles (France), and the manufacturer having an extra lot of shakos, utilized them to decorate the headgear of the Haitian soldiers. The inscription prominently displayed by each grenadier read: "Sardines à l'huile, Berton & Co., Loriet, France." (Sardines in oil. Berton & Co., Loriet, France.)

As a matter of course, Souleuvre had to have a Court like Napoleon. For this reason he created a nobility of his own, and the titles he bestowed upon the faithful suggestive enough to make a list of comic opera dream. From the official records it appears that there was a Duc de Iron Bon-Bon (Duke of Goody-Goody Hole), a Monseigneur Le Duc de la Limonade (His Majesty the Duke of Lemonade), a Marquis de Sale Iron (Marquis of Dirty Hole), a Baron de la Marmalade (Baron of the Apple Sauce), and many others, who, by the way, were lavishly decorated by their sovereign. Souleuvre used to issue proclamations by his troops, often using the very words pronounced by Napoleon on some memorable occasion. The Haitians and Dominicans follow in the footsteps of Souleuvre. It is an actual fact that they study tactics in the Memorial of St. Helena, in the hope of becoming great generals like Napoleon. Accurate statistics concerning the whole island of Haiti are not available. Speaking of Santo Domingo alone, it is even impossible to give a fair estimate of the population, which, according to the census authorities, amounts to 800,000 inhabitants, while others claim that it does not exceed 600,000. One thing is positive, however, the mortality among the negroes is quite large, on account of defective hygiene, and without the immigration from Porto-Rico, Jamaica, Cuba and the Lesser Antilles the population would remain stationary and possibly decrease.

The condition of affairs which prevails in the Dominican Republic may be observed in Haiti. As already stated, revolution seems to be a regular institution of the self-governing negroes. Whether it is due to the climate, or to the lack of knowledge of governmental principles is rather hard to decide. The fact is that the Dominican and Haitian are always devising some means to capture power and rule like Souleuvre did.

The laws of the two countries are largely framed after the Code Napoleon. In Santo Domingo there is a President, who appoints the Governors of the Provinces. He is entitled to serve four years, and may be re-elected. He is kept busy watching the conspirators who are always at work trying to oust him. He rules with a single hand composed of the Department of the Government is run very much on the same principles.

When slavery existed many negroes were freedmen, either having bought their freedom or having received it as a gift from generous masters. They formed a privileged class, and called themselves "persons of color." To-day the descendants of these people form a kind of aristocracy; for even the plain blacks with scorn, considering themselves very superior in every respect.

The Roman Catholic religion predominates in Haiti and Santo Domingo; yet the priests have never succeeded in eradicating the cult of the Voodoo (Voodoo) imported from Africa. The Voodoo, properly speaking, is a sacred snake fed on milk and chicken, and intrusted to the care of the "papalio" (corruption of the two French words papa and father King) or King. They are the high priests and the priests of the cult. The ordinary priests are called the "houngans." Followers of the cult are divided into classes: the ordinary initiated or "houngans-francs" and the invulnerable or "houngans-carro." At the ceremonies the "monnes-ponvois"—the snake, which is kept in a large earthen jar in the custody of a high priest or priestess, is fed on chicken and milk. A kid or a white hen are sacrificed to the divinity. The initiated drink the blood of the animals. In former times a black child was immolated—a pig with two legs as it was called—and the blood was offered in expectation of quarters that human sacrifices are not altogether a matter of the past. Whatever may be the case, the ceremonies of the Voodoo are marked by a display of licentiousness, which defies description. Men and women discard their clothing, and the rum in which they indulge, aiding the dances, would put to flight a band of Satyrs. These dances are conducted by a high priest, and the main part of the ceremonial. The initiations of new members are simply horrid; the high priestess carrying inside of her sleeve a bladder filled with the blood of a kid makes the candidate Voodooist believe that she bleeds herself and makes him drink this blood which flows through an aperture in the bladder. During the ceremony the high priestess wears the snake around her neck and naked body, while all present are frantically dancing, shouting and falling into convulsions like those possessed of the devil, a kind of Voodooism produced by barbarian instruments under the influence of the Voodoo. As a society the Voodoo has a great influence in slavery times; this influence has somewhat abated, but is yet to be felt in Haiti and Santo Domingo. It was not an uncommon thing in these countries, as well as in Louisiana, where Voodooism was introduced, to witness the sudden maddening of all the slaves of a plantation. These slaves were occasionally mad, and which is worse, many of them met death while under the influence of the Voodooism spell. The planters were at a loss to understand the cause of these phenomena until a scientific investigation disclosed the fact that the high priests of the Voodoo surreptitiously used vegetable poisons administered by their afflicted members. For instance, they resorted to Datura Stramonium—the deadly nightshade weed—which produces temporary insanity and death. The negro slaves themselves were deadly afraid of the power of the Voodooism, which they could not explain. Yet, as the scientific investigation disclosed their power to prevent evil, they claim that they have many times averted the uprising "en masse" of the negroes against their masters. Those who have investigated the matter say that the claim is well founded, but they asserted that white men initiated into "Voodooism" were responsible for the occurrences. In fact, as was at once demonstrated in 1863 in New Orleans, the Voodooism is a memorable trial, in which the "Voodoo" were acquitted on the charge of conspiracy against the whites.

In Santo Domingo and Haiti the Voodoo enjoys very great power upon the masses. To the mind of the ignorant negro, the Voodoo, although not quite orthodox, is a necessary adjunct of Christianity. In this respect the Voodoo is very different from the Voodooism of the negroes in Mexico and New Mexico, who worship the sun, although claiming to profess Christianity.

As has been already stated, the negro is extremely fond of military uniforms; hence the numerous military organizations of Santo Domingo and Haiti. In the United States the negro militia supports this assertion. There is a notable difference, however, while the Haitians and the Dominicans have not the least comprehension of the use of fire-arms, and try to drill according to the principles of tactics of the Great Napoleon, the negroes in Mexico and New Mexico have their American fellow-citizens of the white race a knowledge of modern drilling and the manipulation of fire-arms.

The mulattoes of Haiti and Santo Domingo form the reading and writing class of the two Republics. The word aristocracy is not used here without good cause. The aristocracy referred to is really a black aristocracy, the legislators of the two Republics having enacted laws which limit the "poor black trash" to 25 acres of land. This prohibitive measure practically prevents the poor class from gaining a living independently. This is an expensive process, out of reach of the poor class.

This brief sketch of Santo Domingo and Haiti will show that if it was not added that public education is sadly neglected in the island. As a rule the majority of educated Haitians and Dominicans have acquired their education in Europe. This is an expensive process, out of reach of the poor class.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, JOHN PAUL JONES.

PENNEBAKER & JONES.

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1331 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special attention to adjustment of accounts of civil war Veterans.

We think very few officers were properly paid, widows (even if remarried), or other heirs, are entitled. Write for details.

We are especially anxious to communicate with officers (or their heirs) who were not paid for recruiting services, or for services rendered prior to muster in, or who were denied bounty by reason of promotion (3) who were dismissed from the service; (4) who were denied travel pay by reason of discharge; (5) who were discharged and paid because command was below minimum number, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of status payment.

PENSIONS

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up your case. He does when you get your money. He also procures patents or no fee. Every person who is interested in patents should read his "Have You Brains?" It is sent free. Thousands and thousands of pensions can now be increased. All letters cheerfully answered. Now write him.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER.

Pension and Patent Attorney

Washington, D. C.

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MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864.

899 14th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

PENSION TO EX-CONFEDERATES

who enlisted in U. S. Vols. served at least 90 days, and were honorably discharged. All such or their heirs should write us for information relative to new decisions and rulings upon the joint resolution of July 1, 1902.

Office: Military and military and naval pay claims generally, receive careful attention. We have secured favorable settlements of as high as 60 cents per claim in one week.

Free consultation free.

See dependent on success.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., 899 1